NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER - , 1892- WELVE PAGES.

TWO TAMMANY OUTRAGES.

UNCIVILIZED WIGWAM METHODS, A REPUBLICAN DANNER DESTROYED IN THE XVIIITH DISTRICT-POLICE PERSE-

CUTION IN THE VITH. A characteristic piece of Tammany vandalism was perpetrated in the XVIIIth Assemb'y District at an early hour yesterday morning which can only be explained on the theory that the Democratic leaders there are so exasperated at the prospect of certain defeat that they are unable to behave in a civilized manner. About a week ago a number of earnest young Republicans, under the leadership of Edward Sheehan and William L. Pine, organized a Harrison and Reid Campaign Club and rented rooms for their club headquarters at No. 525 West Forty-eighth-st. They held several meetings and gained members rapidly, especially from among the best element of young men in the district. Many of them will cast

their first votes for Harrison and Reid on Novem-

On Saturday afternoon the club erected a handsome new transparency in front of their quarters. It bore the names of all the National, State and local Republican candidates, as well as "For Assembly, Thomas J. McManus," the County Demorracy candidate for that office, who has received the Republican indorsement. The banner was set up with the usual corymonies, and amid wild applause from the hearty young Republicans who had raised the money to pay for it among themselves, asking no pecuniary aid from the "old

At 1 a. m. yesterday the transparency was intact and uninjured. Two and a half hours later it was found to have been torn to pieces and wholly The miscreants who did this dirty mmany business obtained access to the headquarters in some way, and going out upon the fire-escape, cut and tore the transparency into ribbons and destroyed the frame. The Republican leaders believe that this ruffianly act was instigated by some persons high in the councils of Tammany Hall in the XVIIIth District.

The nomination of McManus for Assembly by t'e anti-Tammany Democrats and his inder-ement by the Republicans has created a bitter feeling among Tammany managers. It is said that it gives Senator G. W. Plunkitt, the Tammany "boss" in the XVIIIth, the fight of his life. He has rented every hall in the district that he could obtain to prevent the opposition from holding meetings to stir up the people, and is using every means in his reach to save himself from defeat. Every liquor-dealer has been bulldozed and all known Tummany appliances brought to bear on the can-

The respectable people of the XVIIIth District, regardless of party, are indignant at the contemptie work of yesterday, and the transparency will be replaced by a new one at once. The 'boys' will try to have it put up to-day in time for a meeting they have announced to be held at their rooms this evening. Measures are being aken for the arrest and punishment of the scourcels who destroyed the first banner.

A fresh outrage last evening in the VIIth Assembly District makes it clear that Tanmany is Assembly District makes it clear that Tammany is getting despera e and will stop at nothing in its effort to "bulldore" Republicans. The Jammany "Pooh Bah" of the Virth District, it is asserted, is a roundsman of the Fifth-st. station named is a roundsman of the Fifth-st. station named Brown. This Brown took offeree at a Republican banner in front of No. 168 East Four h-st., placed there by the Tippecanoe Battery, a well-known Republican or, anization. This battery was organized by William A. Henkel, a Republican liquor-dealer, and on him Brown resolved that his mighty hand should fall. Lost evening two policemen in citizen's clothes—a direct violation of the law, entered his place and asked for heer. Henkel refused to serve them, and they arrested him for having his storoopen. Every Tamm ny liquor-store in the district was open and doing business, but not one of them was mo es ed. hen'e vis taken to the Fifth-st. Pilos station, and aithough a \$1,000 bond was offered for his release, he was locked. thest p lies station, and although a \$1,000 ad was offered for his release, he was locked for almost three hours in a cell, and his least were brutally ordered out of the stational length a \$500 bond was accepted, and Hankel

THE FLOODS IN SARDINIA.

MANY VILLAGES INUNDATED AND HUNDREDS

London, Oct. 23.—The latest advices from Cagliari give an appalling account of the terrible storm and flood in Sardinia on Thursday and Friday—a calamity in which hundreds of lives were lost and property worth hundreds of thousands of dollars was destroyed. The plain of Campidano, for fifteen miles north of Cagliari, was affected. The plain stretches from Cagliari to Orestano, a distance of fifty-nine miles, and is an important vine and office growing centre.

Important vine and office growing centre.

The first indications of the approaching hurricane were noticed on Thursday afternoon. As night came on the tornado burst upon the plain with full force incessant flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder accompuned the shricking of the wind, while load subterranean rumblings added their terrors to the storm. Rain fell in torrents, and all the lowland were flooded in a short time. The River Manna and other streams intersecting the district soon overflowed their bunks, interdating an area of fifteen square kiloother streams into seeing the district soon overflowed their banks, inundating an area of fifteen square kilometres. Among the villages invaded by the waters were Decimomannu, Assemini, Elmas, Samatzai, san Spirate and Brazzaii, with a total population of 0,000. Scores of dwellings and bains were demolished by the region flows. the raging flood, and hundreds of people who had sought refuge on the roofs of buildings were drowned. In most of the villages named there were many huts built of mud, which collapsed in a few minutes. Other faits, made of reeds and straw, floated with the current, forming ratts, to which many persons

clang during the night, antil they were rescued.

On Friday morning the work of rescue was bogan in earnest. Dozens of persons were then found
and in the
haddled together on e-grations of land and in the
upper parts of the houses that were still standing,
and exposure.

Many of trees people and exposure.

Dozens of lives were saved by soldiers. One bozens of lives were recovered at San Sperate hundred bodies have been recovered at San Sperate hundreds. An immense number of cattle and other hundreds. An immense number of cattle and other

THE CHOLERA RECORD IN BUDA-PESTH. Buda-Pesth, Oct. 23.—The cholera returns for this city to-day show thirteen new cases and seventeen deaths.

WITHDRAWING BRAZILIAN PAPER MONEY.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 23.-Political harmony having been restored between the Government and Parliament, it has been agreed to settle the financial difficulty by with-drawing a portion of the outstanding paper.

THE LITTLE KING OF SPAIN RECOVERING. Madrid, Oct. 23.-The young King is recovering from the effects of the cold he caught during the Colum-bus fetes in Seville, but it has been decided that the Court shall remain at Seville un il the end of the month.

SEVERE WEATHER IN GREAT ERITAIN. yesterday prevailed to day and continues to-night. Showstorms are reported from the north of the King-dom, and the interests of faimers generally are suffering heavily from this premature winter weather. A furious galo raged on the North Sea to-day, and bad weather is reported from nearly all British ports.

FIGHTING AT AN ANARCHIST MEETING IN PARIS. Paris, Oct. 23.—An Anarchist meeting held in the St. Denis quarter to-day terminated in a fight, in which knives and revolvers were freely used. Several persons, including a number of gendarmes, were wounded. Four Anarchists were arrested.

FIVE VILLAGES WRECKED BY AN EARTHQUAKE. at Odessa says that five villages near Kutats, in Transcancesia, have been destroyed by an earthquake. Many lives are reported to have been lost.
The bodies of twenty-seven persons have been recovered from the ruins of dwellings and other buildlines.

A MADMAN IN THE PULPIT.

EXCITING SCENE IN A CHURCH AT SPRING-FIELD, MASS.

CHARLES MASON EMMONS, WITH LOADED BI VOLVERS, RED FIRE AND ROMAN CANDLES. KEEPS A CROWD OF THOUSANDS

> AT BAY FOR FOUR HOURS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.]

Springfield, Ma s., Oct. 23.- A madman occupied the pulpit at Olivet Congregational Church this morning with two revolvers, and he held it against all comers o'clock in the afternoon, keeping a crowd of thousands at bay until, completely exhausted, he sank back asleep in one of the pulpit chairs and was captured. The madman was Charles Mason Emmons, a member of the church and an employe at the United States Armory here. He showed signs of insanity at the time of the death of his wife, about two years ago, when he leaped into the open grave after her body had been lowered, and refused to come out until gravellegers began filling in the earth. He soon recovered, however, and showed no signs of mental derangement until a few days ago, when he asked his pastor, the Rev. L. H. Cone, to preach a sermon he had written entitled "The Truth." Mr. Cone refused, and a few days later received a visit from Mr. Emmons, wno

in the future. Hereafter I will preach the sermons

myself." Mr. Cone paid no attention to the interview, not even mentioning the incident to any one. When the janitor opened the church this morning he found Emmons barriended in the pulpit with provisions enough to last him a week, two revolvers, ammunition enough for a regiment and a varied assortment of red fire, Roman candles and other fireworks. These Emmons had intended to use as a relief to the monotony of the regular services. When asked to come out of the pulpit Emmons refused and threatened to shoot any one who came within twelve feet of him. Some of the members of the congregation, friends of the madman, tried to argue with him, but he would listen One young man who lived in Emmons's house said:

"I am one of your disciples, Mr. Emmons. Let me come up into the pulpit with you."

"My disciples will all die," was the reply. "If you advance a step I will shoot." Then Mr. Fisher, one of the members of the choir, remarked: "Wouldn't you like some music, Mr. Em-

"The daughters of music shall be laid low. Go!

the madman answered. Four policemen arrived upon the scene. were warned by Emmons no. to advance. At first they were disposed no. to heed, but as they advanced effect. Then the police decided that discretion was he better part of valor, and beat a hasty retreat. The house was cleared and Detective Atkins began a watch at a point where he could observe the madma novements without being seen by him. Shortly after o'clock Emmons, who had evidently been up all light, fell asleep and was captured. He awoke the astant the officers reached the pulpit, and made As the officers started for the police

nandcurfied. As the officers started for the police station with their prisoner he begged leave to put on his overcoat. This was granted and the handcurfs were taken off. Quick as lightning Emmons brought a third revolver from some undiscovered recess in his coat and before the officers could prevnt him fired. In one excitement, however, the lunatic took no aim, and the ball kedged in the church celling.

At the police station Emmons said that for twenty years he had been hounded by enemiss, that he wanted to preach a sermon he had written. The cently written manuscript of the sermon was found in his pocket. He is forty-six years old and well-to-do, want the house in which he lived. Since his wife's dea h, however, he has lived in two attic rooms, which he has fitted with double locks and bolts and no one has been permitted to enter.

THE RODRIGUE BROTHERS BEHEADED.

EXECUTED LIKE NATIVE PIRATES FOR ROB BERY AND MURDER-A STARTLING

STORY OF CRIME.

among the Islane. They found the old King's yacht was to be sent of on a trading expedition, with a cook, Molot, and indued him to poison the seven na-tive sallors. When the men were belpless they shot down the white capta and supercargo. After this they watched their views die in terrible agony and

made their way to Mani. There the cook demanded ing with revenge he swatto a Spanish revenue cutter in the harbor and told a story. On the trial the ook's admissions not onl convicted the brothers, but taken, bound hand and fo, to the Manila execution grounds. They were treed like native or Chinese pirates and denied the prilege of being shot. The cook begged for mercy tilhis head was lopped off, but the brothers showed be herve and refused to make any plea. A single synd stroke sufficed to cut off each of their heads. T yacht is in possession of the Manila authorities, tagh the Tahiti owners are trying to recover it. Throthers spent \$2,000 in three weeks, but the clean and treasure were worth about \$10,000, and the yacht fully as much more.

LAWYER'S CLAIM OR \$30,000.

New-Haven, ConnC., Oct. 2: J. Hazleton Cook, ir., a lawyer living in Clinton, haprough: suit against L. B. Morris, of this city, exetor of the will of Daniel Hand, of Guilford, the milliure philanthropist, who a few years ago gave \$1,000,0 for the education of the colored people in the South. Cook asserts that in 1876 Hand entered to an agreement with him, in effect, that if the plain would tuto with him, in effect, that it the pariff would thorand "make arrangements so as to grante" a nephew of Hand from Yale. Hand would as plaintiff the sum of \$25,000. Cook says that he urried out his part of the agreement and was assured at the would be remembered in Mr. Hand's will to be extent of the sum agreed upon. Hand's will, wever, contained no such provision, and a claim fethe amount in question was put in by Cook, but withrown our by the executor. Cook wants \$30.0 damages. by the executor. The case is returnable to the December rm of the Superior Court. Lawyer Cook came informinence several months ago by reason of an attachade upon several Judges of the Superior Court. charges made were of such a nature that the menes of the New-Haven County bar took the matter. This matter is still pending.

FOURTEEN HORSES BURNED TO DEH.

In the dark hours of yesterday morning-urteen horses were burned or suffocated in fires lich detroyed uplown stables. It was just 5:45 a. when flames burst from the rear of the one-sto frame table No. 426 East One-hundred-and-fourth, oc-upled by Thomas and Joseph F. Stapleton, conctors. Defore the firemen could get to work the flas en-veloped the building and made such headwighat veloped the building and made such headwithat nothing could be saved. Eleven horses were the stable, and all were burned to a cinder. Six the stock belonged to the Stapletons, four to mes Boland and one to William Hobb. The total it on the building and its contents is estimated at \$5.6. An hour earlier John O'Meara lost three hor in An hour earlier John O'Meara lost three hor in a free which destroyed his small stable in the hured a free which destroyed his small stable in the hured and fifty-ninth-st., a few yards east of \$1.0.

Graham, Texas, Oct. 23.-In the Federal burt he yesterday the jury in the breach of promis suit \$50,000, brought by Miss Mary Etta Peale, (Cinc. nati. against Dr. G. A. Cristler, of Texas, rurned

versic in favor of the paint of

THE STATE'S PROSPERITY.

BENEFICENT WORKING OF THE M'KINLEY LAW AGAIN SHOWN.

STATE BANK DEPOSITS INCREASED OVER \$18,000,000 IN THE TWO YEARS SINCE ITS

Albany, Oct. 23.-Charles M. Preston, the Demo has again kindly furnished to the voters of the State important information showing the pres perity of New-York State since the McKinley Tariff act was pa se fea ly in October, 1800. This time Mr. Preston shows the increase of deposits in the State banks and the greater amount of the resources of these banks since the noted tariff act was passed. Mr. Preston every four months. following the directions of the State law, publishes a statement showing the financial condition of the State banks at the time of the issuing of this statement. His statement for the quarterly period ending September 22, 1892, is just com pleted and will soon be printed in the official papers of the State. This document can be compared profitably with a similar statement made by him regarding the condition of the State banks when the McKinley Tariff act became a The comparative table below shows the increased prosperity of the depositors and of the stockholders in the State banks since the McKinley Tariff act went into operation: Due depositors in State banks on September 22, 1802

But the State banks themselves also prespered hus, there was the following increase in their

#24,130,304

fifths of the banking capital of the Stafe is in- of granting liberal pensions to the veteral s of the the crazy occupant of the pulpit fired three shots in rapid succession, none of which, fortunately, took tember 22, 1892, from \$79,539,825 to \$32,533,- wounds of a past war is more merciful and hongered to the police decided that discretion was be better part of valor, and best a hasty terest. loans and discounts of these banks in the same o.e." period have increased from £, 57,449,817 to \$1.7.

new twiff law. Superintendent Preston's reports spirit of President Harrison's letter. concerning the savings banks give the following highly interesting totals:

had to their credit the sum of \$574,669,972,39; tion to Cuba that "we shall conquer by commerce and eighteen months afterward, on July 1, 1892, far better than by force of armies, and cordially the McKinley act all the time being in operation, establish such mutual interests between Cuba and they had to their credit the sum of \$610,560. this country that commercially the two countries workingmen of New-York State were thus \$55. Dealing with the claim of the Democrat biothers, who stole the well-equipped royal yacht of the King r Tahiti, and then murdered nine men to cover up this villainy, have been executed at Manila.

The news Cover the villainy, have been executed at Manila. The news cmes by way of Singapore, and forms the their savines bank deposits increased to such a sinderser of all the principles and measures ad large amount, since, as already shown in The Tribuca crime. The Rodrigues were sent to the penal one, they invested in building and loan associations. The Rodrigues were sent to the penal one, they invested in building and loan associations are the penal of the p colony at Ne Caledonia, but about three years ago escaped to Cale Colony. They made some money in the diamond flets, and then drifted to Taniti. There they neighbor up nay South Sea dialects and traded direction over that of the year 1890, when the this prefension through all the mutations of their

Caroline Islands. The brothers corrupted the native State have now had added to their number that of Commissioner Preston, showing the prosperity of the State banks and their depositors. Perhaps it any subject was directly the reverse of the Demo-seculd be well to add these recent figures to the cratic position; he is duly quoted at the next con others previously printed by The Tribune. Here

missioner Peck (Dem.)..... Net increase of sayings bank deposits, New-York State, in 1891, as reported

by Superintendent Preston (Dem.) ... Amount invested in building and loan as reported by Superintendent Preston

Increase in valuation of real and per-sonal property, New-York State, in 1891, as reported by Democratic Board

Increase of sum due savings bank depositors in the eighteen months, January 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892, as reported by superintendent Preston

Increase of deposits in State banks from September 27, 1890, to September 22, 1891, as reported by Superintendent Preston (Dem.)...... Increase of resources of State banks from September 27, 1890, to September 22, 1891, as reported by superintendent Preston (Dem.)....

THREE MEN KILLED IN A RAILWAY WRECK. Clarks, Neb., Oct. 23.-A Union Pacific freight train was thrown over the track at Havens siding, six miles east of here. Fourteen cars and coal were ditched. In clearing away the wreck the boiles of three men who had been stealing a ride were found. Two were identified as Adolph Fitzger and Joseph Fanfelk, mechanics, of Omalia.

It is imported from Japan, where it is known as beriberl. The bark Edward Cann arrived off Quarantine
yesterday, 170 days out from Houlla, Phillipine Islands, and reported that two deaths from the disease
had occurred on the voyage. Thomas Russell, scaman, died on September 25, and John Nugeni, carpenter, on October 8. Both men were buried at sea,
When the ship arrived at Hampton Roads the first
mate and seven men who were stricken with beri beri
were put assors and sent to a hospital.

The bark is laden with surar and tens and makes the
third vessel which has reached this port in the last
four weeks on which deaths from this disease have
been reported. The Cann will be detained at Quarantine and thoroughly disinfected.

MAY DIE FOR DEFENDING HIS SISTER. Edward Moore, lifteen years old, living at No. 217
Hopkinson-ave., Brooklyn, was standing on the sitewalk
in front of his home yesterday afternoon. With him was
his sister Lucy, thirteen years old. While they were
there a young man named George Terry came up to them
and mode an insulfing remark to the girl. Young Moore
resented the insult and Terry knocked him down. He
fell to the sitewalk with such force that his skull was
trackured. He was taken to St. Mary's Heanits! why to

A MASTERLY PRESENTATION,

THE LETTERS OF THE CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY ANALYZED.

THAT OF MR. CLEVELAND A WIDE DEPARTURE FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM-A PLEA FOR LIBERAL PENSION !- THE EXPLOIT-

ATION OF THE FORCE BILL I SSUE--BENEFICENT RESULTS OF RECIPROCITY-THE DEMOC-

Mr. Blaine's long-promised utterance on Presidential election of 1892 appears in the November number of "The North American Review," which is to be published to-day. It ocuples thirteen pages of "The Review."

Mr. Blaine notes the lack of excitement attending the present elections, constructing it with the turmoil of interest that characterized the campaign of the elder Harrison. This change of the public interest in such contests, he succests, may be acounted for by the growth in population and the onsequent absorption in vest commercial and financial operations, and it may possibly indicate a subsidence in the future of extreme partisan-

Mr. Blaine gives special attention to the letters of the candidates for the Presidency. Of President Harrison's letter he says, among other things, that "perhaps none of his predecessors has made so of the questions involved." Mr. Clevelan I's letter is subjected to searching criticism. Mr. Blaine ne's that in greater measure than Mr. Harrison's it departs from the platform of his party; in fact, that "Mr. Cleveland has made the platform upon which he is now before the people," and that Mr. Cleveland's departures from the positions of his party's platform on the question of Free Trade confirms the impression which has been general, that a large proportion of the Democratic Total recourses of State banks on Septem. \$258,008,296 general, that a large propertion of the Demo-ber 27, 1800 septem.

Mr. Blaine makes caustic comment upon Mr This statement of Superint indent Pres on is the Cleveland's utterances on the currency and the ore r markable since, as every one knows, four. State banks. He upholds the Republican policy vested in The National banks; and most depositors war. On this point he says: "The amount we use the National banks. The same statement contribute toward pensions is larger than the

The most remarkable thing in the Presidential canvass of 1892 Mr. Binine regards as "the man-Mention has heretofore been made in The Trib- ner in which in some sections of the country all une of the increase of deposits in the savings other issues have been put out of sight, and the the McKinley act, that increase amounting to \$13,- | compliments Mr. Dana, of "The New-York Sun," 755,448. But the present year the savings bank the author of this policy, on his zeal and ability deposits have been still larger in amount, show- in achieving this result. The representations made ing the constantly increasing benefit which the as to the purpose and the effect of the Force bill. laboring men of New-York State derive from the however, he declares to be inconsistent with the

Amount due savings bank depositors on Silvanor 1 1887. Amount due savings bank depositors on Silvanor 1 1897. Amount due savings bank depositors on Silvanor 1 1897. Silvanor 1 30 890 058 70 by the treaties made with European countries In other words, two months after the passage Mr. Blaine quotes interesting figures in relation to of the McKinley act-that is, on January 1, 1891- the increase of trade with the Leeward and Windthe depositors in the savings banks of the State | ward Islands and Cuba, and he predicts in rela-The | will be one."

was to be sent of on a trading expedition, with a good outfit and \$,000 in coin. The night before he was to sail the stole her and, with a crew they and bribed with offes of large wages, sailed for the careful by lightly and the stole her and the control of the Democracy; though it is well known that the object of Mr. Jefferson's is the interesting table, with the latest figures added:
Net increase of wages, New-York State, to 1801, as reported by Commissioner see 322.925 in sprinciples. In 1801, after a severe contest, Jefferson came to the Presidency as the founce, and head of the Republican party. The prefix Democratic was sometimes, though seldom, used.

protective principle was only proportioned to the necessities of the country. His action in 1807, when he declined to recommend the repeal or al-\$14,000,000 had been accumulated, puts hun in the sharpest contrast to Mr. Cleveland, who, in his term of office, treated the surplus accumulated as the sum of all villanies."

In conclusion, Mr. Blaine calls attention to the essential agreement of the two-parties on the great majority of issues. "It is interesting and suggestive," he says. "to look over the platform of the two parties and see how much alike they are in sev eral vital measures after the real and divisive issues have been stated. If parties would aim to iiscover and define those subjects on which there is a vital difference of opinion, and would confine discussion to those issues, it would not only simplify the contest and be a welcome relief to the candidates, but would also greatly help in arriving at the truth, which is the ultimate object of pop-18,232,886 | ular discussion and popular election."

EX-SPEAKER REED VISITS SARATOGAL

EX-SPEAKER REED VISITS SARAIOGAL
Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 23 (sp. cl.d).—Ex-Speaker Thomas
B. Reed, of Maine, who addressed an enthushaste Republican mass-meeting at Albany last right, made his
first visit to Saratoga to-day, remembing here less
than six hours. He was accompanied by Captain
John Palmer, of Albany, ex-commander-in-chief of the
Grand Army of the Republic. The two men returned
this afternoon to the capital city. Fo-morrow night Mr.
Reed will make an address in Strucuse. He speaks
hopefally of the political outlook and says in subs ance that the Republicans appear to be thoroughly s ance that the Republicans appear to be thoroughly aroused, a fact which augurs well for their success in November. Though the ex-speaker's presence here was not generally known, he was called upon and heartily greeted by both Depublicans and Democrats. Accompanied by Captain Paimer, General G. S. Batch-eller, ex-state Senator John Foley, Postmaster Ritchie Sheriff Worden, Edgar T. Brachett and others he visi ed the Fompelian historical reproduction, the House of Fansa, which was explained at length by the owner, Frankin W. Smith.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.-Dr. T. E. Tynan, who left his home at Modesto, Cal., on October 12 to transact his home at Modesto, Call, on October 12 to transact some business in this city, and who is director of the Grangers' Bank of this city and and a prominent member of the Granger' Business Assignation, as been missing for a ween plat. It has been learned that he drew quite a large sum of money from his bankers in this city to pay off some bills, and that when last seen he must have had several hundred dollars in his possession. He had a law suit on hand owing to legal complications growing out if a demand made by the daughters of his first wife for property which they said he had originally received from their mother's estate. If the alegations in the complaint filed by them proved correct, Dr. Tyman, it is stated, would have little left of his enthe property. HER PHYSICIAN HAS GIVEN UP HOPE.

ONLY A QUESTION OF A FEW HOURS-REMARK-

ABLE VITALITY DISPLAYED BY THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE. Washington, Oct. 23.-Mrs. Harrison is approaching How long it will be before death supervener cannot be told at this writing. It may be only a few hours or it may possibly be a day or more, but that she cannot last much longer is certain. Her condition to night is so critical that her physician and the family fear t at to-morrow's sun may not stime for her. This has been a sad sunday for the President. his family and the other faithful watchers beside Mrs Harrison's tedside. The green lawns of the White House g ounds were sirewn to-day with seared and withered autumn leaves, and the dying aspect of

within the White House. Dr. Gardner, up to ten o'clock to-night, had paid six visits to the sick room in the southwest corner of the President's home, and each time he could give no wily bandit to change his course and he started ord of encouragement to the anxious family. The history of the day, as gathered from the reports of for, is one of such steady and rapid decline of the little remaining strength of his patient, that it emed the utmost Limit of weakness co-existent with

Nature was but typical of the sad change in progress

The present change for the worse, which has been more alarming than any previous decline, set in last night. The previous night had been a restful one, but ast night Mrs. Harrison was uneasy and very rest consequence she grew much weater. She was alfurther loss of strength made it questionable whether even her remarkable vitality could bring about anther mily. Dr. Gardner found no change other than this great weakness in his early morning visit about o'clock. It was, however, so pronounced that he was fearful that the end was near at band.

He visited her again very soon, and found that the had continued to grow steadily weaker, and could scarcely move. He said then that Mrs. Harrison, unless she could again sumaton strength enough to rally once more, might pass away during the night even sooner. Her condition was so alarming that ed his visit within a short time, and anding that all his efforts to rally her had been un- the keepers' hall, and Warden Durston informed, ebb, he made yet another call about two hours later. At 5 o'clock, Dr. Gardner made his fourth call. As

he was driving out of the grounds he was stopped by a representative of the Associated Press, and in re-

Dr. Gardner at the end of this visit informed the President and the members of his household of the exceedingly precarious condition of Mrs. Harrison, but said he would not call again during the night unless, summoned by information of a change in her present condition.

At 12:30 a. m. Mrs. Harrison was resting quietly. There was no change in her condition from the previous report. The President and the family, fearful of the worst, are sitting up with the invalid.

HEAVY REGISTRATION ON SATURDAY.

THE FIGURES SHOW A MARKED INCREASE OVER LAIT YEAR-RETURNS FROM VARIOUS

Albany, Oct. 23 (Special).—The general in rease in the registration in this city is shown in the thirt day's sitting. There were 4.4.5 persons registered, making the total for three days 19,679. This tidl is greater by 2.514 than for the three days a year a o. Troy, Oct. 23. The regist a ion fell fire atterably vesterday in this city. The registration was 3, 75. otal for the same days in 1891 was 11,559.

The registration in Cohors Saturday was 1,085. dving a total of 3,684, as against 3,121 for the three

In the town of Landingburg yesterday 2,019 names were registered. The number on the first day of la t The real-tration yesterday in the town of Wat r-villet, including West Troy and Green I land, was 4,739, an increase of between 400 and 500 over the

Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The resistration in Amsterdam yesterday was SH, miking a to al. f 3.755 for the three days. This is a heavy registration. Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The total registration for

three days is 3,100. The total for three days last Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 23.-The total registration

year was 2,373.

Watertown, N. Y., Oet. 23.—The total registration in the four wards of the city of Watertown for the first three days is 4,002. Last year for the same period if was 4,018. The party cabvasses show that were made vesteday to complise the registration. Chairman Middleton, for the Republicans, claims that they have all except eighty of the transport of the registration. Chairman Middleton, for the Democrats, declares that they have all except eighty of the transport have not yet come in from the towns, but it has been learned that the recistration is heavy in a number of rural districts, where apathy was most expected. The Republicans cite the figures from the IVth District of the town of Brownville. The registration there yesterlay was 30, of which, according to their canvass, 27,5 are Republicans and 85 are loss their causes. It is admitted that Mr. Flower received a censiderably number of Republican votes here as elsewhere throughout the county, but the Democratic claim that this district will show a Democratic gain over the vote in 1888, which, they insist, is the only basis of comparison.

Saratoga, Oct. 23 (Special).—The first day's registration in the thirteen districts of Saratoga Springs reached 3,062. The aggregate vote in 1888 was 4,043. There was a heavy registration in the twenty towns of saratoga County yeasterday.

Touchkeepsie, Oct. 23 (Special).—The total registration in this city up to last night foots up 5,552. Last year the tatal registration complete rached 5,316. There is yet another day to register sched 5,316. There is yet another day to register sched 5,316. There is yet another day to register, scheneotody. Oct. 23 (Special).—The registration for the three days of kast year. No weard has yet been register day of last year. No weard has yet been registered and for scherce days of registry in 1801.

Syracuse, Oct. 23.—Registration in this city Sat-urd v was 5.074; total for three days of registry, 10.883; total for first three days of registry in 1891, 16.076; total for the four days of last year was 20.070; gain t us for over last at corresponding time, about 25 per cent.

Buffalo, Oct. 22 (Special).—The Democrats in this city are being further exposed in their efforts to get the vote of Eric County by fraudulent efforts. How they refused to swear in any but Democratic inspectors of election in the Vth District of the Nineteenth Ward on the first day of registration. teenth Ward on the first day of registration has been exposed. The Republican General Committee made an investigation of the names registered by this par-tisan Board that day, and have found many registered who are not legal voters in the district. Legal steps have been begun to compel the Board to take off all illegal names. The intention to use illegal means to swell their vote is shown by the fact that 276 names were registered in the Vth District on the For the three days over 500 have been registered, though the district should not exceed 400 voters. More fraud has been found in the 1st District of the Twelfth Ward, where the Franchian Hospital is to sted. Here the Democrats had reg-latered twenty-five inmates of the institution, whose maintenance is a public charge. Not one was a legal voter in the district. Assistant District-Attorney Marcy served notice on the Board to strike the names from the list, which was done yesterday.

FOUND BY THE GUARDS INSIDE THE PRISON WALLS.

THE DESPERADO FELLED TO THE EARTH WITH A TERRIBLE BLOW OVER THE HEAD AND

SERIOU:LY HURT-HIS PUNISHMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 23 .- Oliver Curtis Perry enjoyed only a short period of liberty, being recaptured at about 2 o'clock this morning. It seems that after leaving his cell yesterday afternoon. Perry went from the corridor across the prison yard and stowed himself away in the basement of the broomshop. A short time before 2 o'clock this morning he proceeded from his place of concealment and attempted to gain access to the marble shop. Every shop in the prison was under a heavy guard, and the sight of the guards in the darkness toward the foundry. As he attempted to enter the foundry Keeper Timis, who was on guard at this point, recognized the figure of the convict and immediately called upon the prisoner to hold up his hands. Instead of surrendering, the train-robber quickened his steps and ran toward the collar shop, where knives and other sharp instruments are used daily, his intention undoubtedly being to arm himself for a desperate resistance. As Perry advanced toward the collar shop Captain Albert Smith, who had charge of this section of the yards, concealed himself near the entrance to the shop. Keeper

and fired at the desperado. This only served to quicken Perry's galt, and he was running at full speed when he reached Captain Smith. Smith hit the fleeing man a terrific blow upon the top of the head with a heavy night, stick which he carries, and Perry was felled to the ground. Blood poured from the wound on his head, and he lay upon the ground

Timis, who was in hot pursuit, drew his revolver

at the guard's feet insensible. The unconscious man was immediately taken to walling and that her strength continued steadily to When the Warden appeared Perry regained his senses and poured forth a torrent of blasphemous language at that oficial. He said he did not so much seek to escape as to get an opportunity to rip the Warden open. Perry's great hatred toward the Warden was caused by Mr. Durston's forbidding him to receive flowers and little dainties sent to him since his imprisonment by foolish women and weak men. After the blood had been washed from his head, Ferry was furnished with a fresh suit of stripes and ordered to be placed in the dungeon, where for some time to come he will undergo the punishment of total darkness on an ounce of bread and a gill of water every twenty-four hours, and to rest upon the stone pavement of the dreary hole. The instrument that the robber used to dig through the wall of his cell was the leg of his iron beastead, which he managed to dislodge from its fastenings. After Perry had been placed in the duygeon the extra guards were called in and Warden Durston a dressed them, warning all against discussing the story of Perry's attempted escape and recepture. The wound inflicted on Perry's head is said to be of a very serious nature, but just how serious only those behind the prison wall can tell. Through his attempted escape Perry loses eleven years nine months of time he would have carned by good behavior. him since his imprisonment by foolish women and

POWDERLY ATTACKS FLOWER

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BITTERLY DE-NOUNCED.

ASSERTING THAT THE GOVERNOR AND HIS PARTY HAVE INSULTED ORGANIZED LABOR.

-THE FAMOUS LEADER DEMANDS THAT

A staggering and heavy blow was struck at the mocratic party last clift by the acknowledged leader of the Work agmen of America, General Master Work--paring denunciation which he heaped on the Democratic party was received with approbation and echoed back by the crowd. The occasion of the gathering was a benefit held for the purpose of raising enough funds to enable the friends of organized labor to bring before the court of Appeals the case of the unfortunate labor leader, James Hughes, of the National Garment Workers' Association of America, who was tried in June, 1891,

it was a cause which appealed particularly to the workingmen of this city, and they responded nobly to the call. The theatre was well filled by working men and their friends, and there were a great many women in the audience. An interesting programme had been provided for them, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. It was so long that it was half-past 10 o'clock before the first speaker of the

wening began to speak.

He was James A. Wright, the General Lecturer of the Knights of Labor, and he made an impassioned and eloquent address in behalf of the imprisoned leader. He gave a history of Hughes's case and then proceeded to denounce bitterly the action of the

muthorities in Rochester.

He charged that the "Rochester Combine" which was the name which he gave to the association of clothing dealers in that town, controlled the judge and jury and convicted Hughes, and that they were behind the Governor of New-York State. He said "the Rochester combine has the political authorities of Rochester by the neck. No. 23 has appealed its case to the people, and the executive board of 231 will remain in the State of New-York in exccutive session till the campaign is over. We are going to issue documents and circulate them freely to prove that in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and the State of New-York the same political party has insulted our organization. Now we are going to get

'hunk.' Who can blame us I'

suited our organization. Now we are going to get chunk.' Who can blame us?"

It was after 11:30 when Mr. Powderly stepped on the stage. He had not been speaking five minutes before he began to fire hot shots into the Democratic ranks. Raising his hands into the air, he said, in reference to the refusal of Governor Flower to pardon Hughes:

"Governor Flower makes this petty excuse, that he will not pardon Hughes because the workingmen have tried to buildoze him into doing it just before election. Many means were tried to get justice before we made our last declaration. We have occupied the position of mendicants. But now, Governor Flower has burned the bridges behind him. Oh, that every one of you had burning within him the spirit which animates me this moment. If you had, you people would carry with you to your homes the conviction that those who placed the shakles on Hughes, those who dragged him from Fennsylvania to deliver him into the hands of his enemies in Rochester, are the ones who claim so loudly to be the friends of labor, who have always had so much to say about their friendship for the workingman, the ones who have always told us how carefully they were guarding our rights. And they struck us, and through us every man who believes in the right of labor to organize, a stinging blow into our faces when they put Hughes behind the prison bars. William F. Harrity advised the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania to take the action which he did in the Hughes case, in the Reading case, and in the action regarding the Constitutional Amerdment.

"An'th time has been proved by that party at the head of the management of the campaign; he is the chall man of the D mocracie National Committee, and he wis has itself or leaven or appeals for clemency desegarded on filmsy pretexts. Now, if you will de your duty here, if you will see the management of the campaign; he is the chall man of the D mocracie National Committee, and he will be suited as men, you will teach the party that the Governor represents such a bitt

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 23.—Four masked men held up ticket agent Stokes at the 'Frisco station last night. They covered him with a revolver and ordered him to open the vault. He opened the outer door, inside which the robbers found \$40; but he convinced them that he did not know the combination of the lock in the inner door, behind which was the sum of \$2,000. The robbers took \$4 and a watch from Stokes and then flod.